

The Rutherford Star.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. IV.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

NO. 3.

Professional Cards

J. L. CARSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Collections made in any part of the State
Feb. 6th.

M. H. JUSTICE,
Attorney at Law,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Claims collected in all parts of the
State, Dec. 19 47-48

L. F. CHURCHILL, G. M. WHITESIDE
CHURCHILL & WHITESIDE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of Western
North Carolina, in the Supreme Courts of the
State and in the District, Circuit and Supreme
Courts of the United States, Feb. 6th.

DR. J. W. HARRIS,
WILL GIVE PROMPT AT
tention to all Professional calls
and hopes to merit a continuance
of his long established practice.
Has constantly on hand a fine supply of
PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton,
Feb. 6th.

DR. J. M. CRATON,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
OFFERS his professional services to his
old friends, and the public generally.
Office at this Drug Store. Dec. 19th

DR. O. HICKS,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
CONTINUES the practice of Medicine,
Surgery and Midwifery, in Rutherfordton
and the surrounding counties. Charges mod-
erate.

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock
MAKER AND JEWELER, &C.,
Main St., Charlotte, N. C.
Dealer in Fine Watches and Clocks, Jewel-
ry, Spectacles and Watch Materials, and
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every
description repaired and warranted for twelve
months.
Work left at the Visitation Office
will be forwarded at my expense. 45-46

W. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his
care in the 13th Judicial district. Collections
made in all parts of the State. 45-46

ALEXANDER & MASON,
SOLICITORS OF
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS,
AND
COUNSELLORS AT PATENT LAW.
(15 years experience as solicitors of Patents
460 Seventh St., Opposite the Patent Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C.)
Patents Carefully Prepared, and Patents se-
cured without delay.
Examinations in the Patent Office Free of
Charge, and no individual fee asked in any
case, unless a Patent is allowed.
Send for Circular of terms, instructions and
references. Aug. 5-46

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
W. M. MATTHEWS & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
TAKE this method of returning their sin-
cere thanks to their friends and the pub-
lic generally for the very liberal man-
ner in which their House has been patronized
under the charge of Matthews & Sargall, and they
pledge themselves that no pains shall be
spared to make their patrons comfortable.
Their table shall be furnished with the very
best the market affords.
Attentive and polite servants will always
be on hand and every effort will be made to
give entire satisfaction.
Their stables are large and commodious,
sufficient to accommodate all who may come
to see us. Horses and Vehicles always on
hand to supply the wants of customers.

**RUTHERFORDTON
MALE ACADEMY.**
The Spring session of the Rutherfordton
Male Academy will commence Jan. 24th,
1870.
Rates of Tuition per session of twenty
weeks (as agreed upon by the Trustees):
\$6, \$10 and \$15.00 according to grade of
pupils.
W. L. TWITTY, Prin.
Jan. 1870. 1-1m.

W. M. WILSON, W. J. BLACK.
WILSON & BLACK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye
Stuffs, Chemicals, Window Glass, Lamps,
Lamp Chimneys, &c.
Corner Trade & College Sts.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Visitation copy of. 45-46

Notice.—By virtue of a
deed of trust executed to me from J. A. Car-
penter, late Constable, as trustee to secure the
payment of certain claims, I hereby notify
all persons who have receipts for papers
placed in the said J. A. Carpenter's hands, to
present the same to me for settlement, or to
J. B. Carpenter, at Rutherfordton.
This 18th Jan. 1870.
K. T. CARPENTER,
Trustee.

1000 SACKS

LIVERPOOL SALT delivered any Depot,
\$2.30 to the Trade.
STENHOUSE, MACAULEY & CO.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
Paid for country produce by
STENHOUSE, MACAULEY & CO.
45-3m

TO MERCHANTS.
ELIAS & COHEN,
The Oldest Merchants of Charlotte, are offer-
ing their large and well assorted Stock of
Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Notions and Fancy Goods.
Suited to the Wholesale Trade, at
Unprecedented Low Prices.
Buyers would do well to examine their goods
and prices before purchasing.
Store Opposite Charlotte Hotel,
45-3m. ELIAS & COHEN.

AXES!! Axes!!!
EVERY AXE WARRANTED.
100 doz. Just received, which we offer
very low at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Also a full stock of Hardware, Cutlery and
Guns.
Call and see us.
OATES, WALTER BREM & CO.
45-3m Mansion House Corner.

DRUG TRADE!
KILGORE & CURETON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
CORNER TRADE AND TRIN STREETS.
Invite attention to their large and well select-
ed stock of
Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints, Oils,
Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Window, Glass, Brushes, Combs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Perfumery, Soaps,
Kerosene Oil,
Lamps,
and everything kept by a first class
DRUG HOUSE.
Merchants Physicians and others are invited
to examine our stock and prices.
T. K. CURETON,
RESIDENT PARTNER,
45-3y CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
FAMILY SEWING
MACHINES,
181 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.—Beauty and
Elasticity of Stitch. Perfection and sim-
plicity of Machinery. Using both threads
direct from the spools. No fastening of seams
by hand and no waste of thread. Wide range
of application without change of adjustment.
The work retains its beauty and firmness after
washing and ironing. Besides doing all kinds
of work done by other Sewing Machines, these
Machines execute the most beautiful and per-
manent Embroidery and ornamental work.
35-4y.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb,
Tree, Shrub and Evergreen Seeds
with directions for culture, prepaid by
mail. The most Complete and Judic-
ious assortment in the country.—
Agents wanted.
25 Sorts of celer for \$1.00; prepaid by
mail. Also Small Fruits, Plants, Bulbs, all
the new Potatoes, &c., prepaid by mail. 4 lbs.
Early Rose Tomato, prepaid for \$1.00. Com-
mon's Colossal Asparagus, \$3 per 100; \$25
per 100, prepaid. New hardy fragrant ever-
blooming Japan Honeysuckle, 50 cts. each,
prepaid. True Cape Cod Cranberry, for up-
land or lowland culture, \$1.00 per 100, pre-
paid, with directions. Priced Catalogue to
any address, gratis; also trade list. Seeds on
commission.
B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries
and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Re-
tablisbed in 1842.

NEW ARRIVALS.
LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,
Just received at
LYNCH & HUFFMASTER'S.
CONSISTING IN PART:
Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Leather,
Cotton Yarn, &c., &c.
In fact everything generally kept in a well
regulated
Family Grocery Store.
For sale Cheap, for Cash or Country Produce
WE HAVE NOTHING TO SELL
ON CREDIT.
38-4f. LYNCH & HUFFMASTER.

LAND AGENCY.
THE UNDERSIGNED has completed
arrangements by which he can place in
the Market, any lands which may be for
sale.
Persons having lands to sell will find it to
their advantage to confer with me before
selling.
J. B. CARPENTER, Agent.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Nov. 29th, 1869.
HON. JOSEPH W. HOLDEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR:—Yours containing a
Resolution of the House asking an
opinion on certain clauses in the
Constitution therein named has been
received, and you will please
transmit to your Honorable body
the enclosed, in answer to their
request.
Respectfully,
L. P. OLDS,
Attorney General.

**CONSTRUCTION OF THE
HOMESTEAD LAW.**
As to whether, I Sections 1 and
2 of article 10 of the Constitution
have the effect to exempt from
sale the property therein mention-
ed, on execution or other final
process, founded on a judgment
arising out of tort; or a judgment
founded on a conviction for crime?
II. Or, is there any interest in
the land subject to execution at
any time after the setting apart
of the Homestead?

To make the subject plainer,
and put it beyond all cavil, let me
call attention to rudiments of the
law where crime is concerned, as
an evil to society, with the way of
correcting it. By putting both
State, and persons wronged in
their true place, and the rest of
mankind as mere actors in mat-
ters *ex contractu*, nothing is easier
than to see the exact object before
us.

Crime, in all cases, includes an
injury. Murder is an injury to
the life of an individual; but the
law of society considers princi-
pally the loss which the State sus-
tains by being deprived of a mem-
ber, and the pernicious example
thereby set for others to do the
like. Robbery may be considered
in the same light; it is an injury
to private property; but were that
all, a civil satisfaction in damages
might atone for it; the public mis-
chief is the thing for the preven-
tion of which, our laws have made
it a high offence. In gross and
atrocious injuries the private
wrong is swallowed up in the pub-
lic; and indeed, as the public
crime is not otherwise avenged
than by forfeiture of life and prop-
erty, it is impossible afterwards
to make any reparation for the
private wrong which can only be
had from the body, or goods of
the aggressor.

But there are crimes of an in-
ferior nature in which the public
punishment is not so severe, af-
forded room for private compen-
sation also; and herein the dis-
tinction of crime from civil in-
juries is very apparent. For in-
stance, in the case of battery, or
beating another, the aggressor
may be indicted for this at the
suit of the King, for disturbing
the peace, and be punished crim-
inally by fine and imprisonment,
and the party beaten may also
have his private remedy by action
of trespass for the injury which he
in particular sustains, and recover
a civil satisfaction in damages.
The sum whereof is, punishments
are incident to crimes and misde-
meanors, being devised, denoun-
ced, and inflicted by human laws,
in consequence of disobedience, or
misbehavior in those, to regulate
whose conduct such laws were re-
spectively made, embracing the
one idea of the power, the end,
and the measure of human punish-
ment. See Blackstone's Comm.

Now, though in practice there
may be seen slight departures
from the special punishments this
writer mentions as the law of
England, yet by keeping in view
the aim and end of all govern-
ment, these very first acts of sov-
ereignty looking out for the pro-
tection of the race, are re-pro-
duced in similar forms in every
country; nor until moral suasion
becomes the rule of conduct, will
we see anything different. For
if we compute the gallows for
imprisonment for life, the same
loss of the criminal to society is
felt with no great modification;
and so soon as this modification
is understood to be for the worse
instead of the better, we must of
necessity regard the due and
old time executions of ages
and the law of God.

But there is another view in
which this part of the subject
should be considered. This pri-
mary law being grounded on the
common consent of mankind, and
even when viewed in the milder
light of offenses *mala prohibita*,
resting on the consent of whole

nations tacitly or express, invest-
ing the sovereignty with the right
of making laws and enforcing
obedience by exercising upon
their non-observance, severities
adequate to the evil, cannot be
denied or obstructed by any less
comprehensive legislation. Hence
no mere Convention of nations
can annul the rightfulness of pun-
ishment to be inflicted upon crimes
mala in se, nor smaller bodies as
of States entrench on the punish-
ments necessary for the smaller of-
fenders.

If then the public welfare re-
quires that the grosser crimes be
punished by both death and con-
fiscation, and the lesser by im-
prisonment and sacrifice of prop-
erty, to both State and individ-
uals for the wrong done them,
any law whereby these remedies
are weakened is a public and a
private evil, and not to be toler-
ated. To relax the hold on vice
by compromising for lesser pun-
ishment than reason allows, is
giving reward for further crime
even from the same person, mak-
ing excessive moderation as bad
excessive punishment.

The question here arises, where
both society, in the person of the
State and individuals, are damag-
ed by such misconduct of crim-
inals, or wrongdoers, which shall
be first redressed? For the higher
crimes, as treason, we have al-
ready said, the sovereignty claims
both life and property, leaving
nothing for the private citizen.
In smaller offences it was for a
long time the rule that the civil
right to sue for the injury the
State has received did not in gen-
eral merge in the felony or become de-
stroyed, but was only suspended
until he performed his duty to so-
ciety in an endeavor to bring the
offender to justice, and after the
party on whom suspicion was fix-
ed had been convicted or acquitted
without collusion, the prosecution
was founded. 12 Est. 409, -17
Vesey 329.

But this doctrine was modified
in the case of Jones & Clay, 1
Bos. and Pul. 192, where it was
held that the Court of Common
Pleas will compel a party who
has proceeded both by indictment
and action for the same assault,
to make his election upon which
he is to rely, and though formerly
held that, in general, if the party
moved for a criminal information
he must abandon any action, that
doctrine seems to have been brok-
en in upon by a recent case in the
Court of King's Bench, Caddy vs.
Barlow, 1 Man. and Ry. 275,
where it was held in action by A.
for a malicious prosecution by C.
of an indictment against A and
B, and that a rule for a criminal
information obtained by A, and
made absolute, was *no bar to the
action*.

In New York, any person in-
jured by a felony for which the
offender is committed to the State
prison can recover damages in a
suit against the trustees of the
felon's estate. 1 R. S. 700.

By the act of Congress, March
1797, and by that July, 1798, Na-
tional and State priority is con-
sidered, and certain preferences
given in collecting debts, going to
show that sovereigns reserve
certain rights to themselves when
contracted with the citizen.

It thus being seen that from
treason down to trespass, all
through the grades of crime, the
State but executes the trust re-
posed in her by society, as a first
duty, by punishing the guilty and
protecting the innocent, and life,
with liberty and property in vari-
ous degrees being responsible for
this guilt as a corrective, we come
directly and fairly to the question
before us, and are prepared to test
the constitutional law of exemp-
tion by such standard.

In the very beginning the Con-
vention not only kept the above
principles and rules in mind, but
with honorable lenity protects even
parties *ex contractu* by three divi-
sions. 1. The taxes must be paid.
2. Laborers and mechanics have
a lien thereon. 3. The land
must have been paid for. All
these are civil matters, and the
Convention might have included
other liabilities as a matter of
grace to creditors, reaching even
all debts previously contracted,
but as the Homestead was alone
the product of stern misfortune
and designed as some protection
to the debtor, only certain exemp-
tions were to be expected. These
are allowed, the State in this
sovereign meeting in convention
never for a moment surrendering

a jot of the more essential matters
of protection, not simply to one
man, but to itself and its citizen-
ship at large, in case of crime.—
The protection is intended for the
poor and honest debtor, not the
criminal. Such law would be
absurd. It would be offering re-
ward for crime, and what would all
other provisions of the Constitu-
tion or acts of Assembly avail if
vice be let run rampant and society
go to pieces in the general
storm of corruption.

Therefore, no question need be
raised respecting this exemption,
as to the State or person wronged.
It only relates to debt as such; and
by emphasising the language as it
should be, the whole matter be-
comes plainer even thereby: "the
collection of any debt," the law
taking care to say what debts should
be exempted, showing that even
some *ex contractu* debts ought to be re-
garded, and certainly all those
weightier forms of liability which
no single convention can have the
authority to annul, but which
would more correctly require the
voice of society at large as previ-
ously said.

And could we suppose that the
Convention thus undertook to
legislate away the right of self-
protection by modes hitherto so
certainly and widely recognized,
it would be lodged in the persons
of the wife and children as trust-
ees of the exempt, sufferers from
crime having redress as if an at-
tempt at invasion of the sacred
and solemn rights of the prin-
cipal parties in all good government
—the State and the wrongful suf-
ferer. I am sure that the Con-
vention never supposed its great
deed should be changed with so
great departure from all right rea-
son.

By examining the old insolvent
law of the State, it, in its provi-
sions carried out the like view as
here stated, naming debts proper
in contradistinction to dues for
misconduct or guilt.

II. As to the second question,
section 5, of Article X, of the
Constitution explains itself:—
After widowhood ceases, the ex-
emption opens to law. Section 3
shows how the children are pro-
tected and how long. The reply
to the first part of the inquiry set-
tles the whole subject, and which
it is hoped may suffice for answer
to the resolution of the House.

L. P. OLDS,
Attorney General.

We Fade.
We extract the following beau-
tiful and truthful illustration of
an exchange: As the trials of
life thicken, and the dreams of
other days fade, one by one in the
deep vista of disappointed hope,
the heart grows weary of the
struggle, and we begin to realize
our insignificance. Those who
have climbed to the pinnacle of
fame, or revel in luxury and
wealth, go to the grave at last with
the poor mendicant who begs by
the wayside, and like him are soon
forgotten. Generation after Gen-
eration, says an eloquent writer,
have felt as we feel, and their fel-
lows were as active in life as ours
are now. They passed away as a
vapor, while nature wore the same
aspect of beauty as when the Cre-
ator commanded her to be, and
so shall it be when we are gone.
The heavens will be as bright over
our grave as they are now around
our path; the world will have the
same attraction for offspring yet
unborn that she had once for our-
selves, and that she has now for
our children.

Time.
"When I look upon tombs of
the great" said Addison, "every
emotion of envy dies in me.—
When I read the epitaph of the
beautiful, every inordinate desire
goes out. When I see the tombs
of parents themselves I consider
the vanity of grieving for those
whom we must quickly follow.—
When I see kings lying over those
who deposed them; when I rival
wits placed side by side, or holy
men that divided the world with
their contents and disputes, I re-
flect with sorrow and astonish-
ment on the little competitions,
factions and debates of mankind.
When I read the several dates of
the tombs, of some that died as
yesterday, and some six hundred
years ago, I consider that great
day when we shall all of us be
contemporaries, and make our ap-
pearance together."

SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

The workshops open wide their doors
At six o'clock p. m.
And workmen issue forth by scores,
At six o'clock p. m.
Of all the minutes in array,
Of hours that go to make the day,
There's none so welcome, so they say,
At six o'clock p. m.

How many children show delight
At six o'clock p. m.
How many homes are rendered bright
At six o'clock p. m.
How many little happy feet
Go out into the busy street,
With joyous bounds papa to meet,
At six o'clock p. m.

Thousands of tables draped in white,
At six o'clock p. m.
The gathered families unite,
At six o'clock p. m.
And as they eat the fragrant fare,
They quite forget their toil and care,
And drop their heavy burdens there,
At six o'clock p. m.

Then blow, ye shrieking whistles, blow!
At six o'clock p. m.
And let the weary toilers go
At six o'clock p. m.
Ring out, releasing bells ring out!
And bid the welkin make the shout,
And echo it all round about,
"Tis six o'clock p. m.!"

"THE BLESSED BABY"

Do you think I'd a baby
That I'd let him pull my hair?
Do you think I'd put on collars?
Just for him to soil and tear?
Do you think I'd call him pretty
When he bit his little toe?
Yes I've known some silly mothers
With their babies do just so.

Do you think I'd set him crying
Just to see his coming frown?
Do you think I'd set him walking
Just to see him tumble down?
Would I call my baby pretty
When he'd neither teeth nor hair?
Yet I know some mothers
Think their babies wonderful fair.

George Peabody's Will.

The following is said to be the
Will left in England by Mr. Pea-
body. It evidently needs another
instrument to complete it, to
which it refers in the last clause:

I, George Peabody, gentleman,
do make this my last will and
testament:

Firstly, I direct that my re-
mains shall be sent to my native
town of Danvers, now incorpo-
rated by the name of Peabody, in
the county of Essex and Com-
monwealth of Massachusetts, in
that part of the United States of
America called New England, and
be deposited in the ground
appropriated to that purpose in the
cemetery of Harmony Grove, in
Salem, in said county (near the
Peabody town line) under the
direction of my executors, herein-
after named.

Secondly, I give and bequeath
to Henry West, of 22 Old Broad
street, London, £2,200; and in
the event of his decease, to his
wife, Louisa West; and, in the
event of her decease, to his sur-
viving children.

Thirdly, I give and bequeath
to Thos. Derman, of 22 Old Broad
street, London, the sum of £1,000;
and in the event of his decease, to
his wife, Annette Emma Derman;
and in the event of her decease,
to his surviving children. And I
empower my executors to pay the
above named legacies within
six months after my decease, and
free from any tax, duty, or charges
whatsoever.

Fourthly, I give and bequeath
to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley;
the American minister at the
Court of St. James for the time
being; the Right Hon. Sir Staf-
ford Northcote, Bart.; Sir Curtis
Miranda Lampson, Bart.; and
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq.,
trustees of the Peabody Donation
Fund, and their successors, trust-
ees of the said fund, the sum of
£150,000, upon trust for the build-
ing of lodging-houses for the la-
boring poor of London, as defined
in my late letters to the said trust-
ees; and I direct that this legacy
be considered a part of the second
trust, and disposed of in accord-
ance with the said trust.

And I direct that my London executors
shall of the said sum of £150,000
pay to said trustees of the Pea-
body Donation Fund £100,000
at any time during said year of
1873. As this work progresses
the labor and responsibility in-
crease, and I therefore deem it
essential that another trustee be
added, who will have the neces-
sary time and possess the requi-
site knowledge of all that may be
needed for the successful prosecu-
tion of the trust. Without as-
suming to dictate to the trustees,
I would mention the name of
Charles Read, Esq., M. P., who
is well known to me for his high
and most honorable character, as
a most suitable person to fill that
office.

Fact.
An exchange, in urging its
claims for support from the pub-
lic, has the following incontro-
vertible truths. It says:—
"Whether people will it or not
this is their representative, and
they are judged abroad as liberal
or niggardly precisely in prop-
ortion to the healthful or warn-
ing appearance which the paper pre-
sents. A well-supported journal
is creditable to all concerned, as it
reflects back on the community
their liberality; its publisher la-
bors with great pleasure, and
makes each successive issue hon-
orable to himself and to the peo-
ple for whom he caters."

Curing Hams.

The following is communicated
by Mr. George A. Griffin, who
has long practised this method of
curing with excellent results.—
As soon as the animal heat is well
out, rub the pieces on every part
with salt, and lay them on a shelf
or in a box or barrel, as conveni-
ent, for one week. Then rub
with finely pulverized saltpetre
(one ounce to 20 lb. ham) and im-
mediately follow with another
dressing of salt as at first. Re-
peat at the end of second, third
and fourth week the rubbing with
salt alone. At the end of five
weeks wash in warm water, hang
to dry for twenty-four hours and
smoke.

Fifthly, I nominate, constitute,
and appoint Curtis Miranda
Lampson, of 80 Eaton Square,
Pimlico, Middlesex, and of Row-
fant, in the parish of Worth, Sus-
sex, Baronet; Charles Read, of
Erlsmead House, Hackney, Mid-
dlesex, Esq., M. P.; George Pea-
body Russell, of Salem, Essex,
and State of Massachusetts, Uni-
ted States, Esq., R. Singleton
Peabody, of Rutland, in the State
of Vermont, counselor, and Chas.
W. Chandler, of Zanesville, in the
State of Ohio, counselor, execu-
tors of this my last will and testam-
ent, fully authorizing said St.
Curtis Miranda Lampson and said
Charles Read, called my London
executors, to act independently of
said George Peabody Russell, said
R. Singleton Peabody, and said
Charles W. Chandler, called my
American executors; and I also
authorize my American executors
to act independently of my said
London executors—that is to say,
my London executors to have full
management and control of my
personal estate in England, and
my American executors to have
full management and control of
my real and personal estate in
America; but it is my wish and
hope that all my executors, both
London and American, may act
together with the utmost harmo-
ny for the best interest of the
estate.

Sixthly, I direct that all and
each of my executors aforesaid be
exempt and excused from giving
bonds to any court or magistrate
or otherwise for the performance
of their duties or offices as my ex-
ecutors.

Seventhly, I give and be-
queath to the said Sir Curtis Mir-
anda Lampson and said Charles
Read £5,000 each for their ser-
vices.

Eighthly, I give and bequeath
to the said George Peabody Rus-
sell, R. Singleton Peabody, and
Charles W. Chandler, my Ameri-
can executors, \$5,000 each.

Ninthly, I give and bequeath
to the said George Peabody Rus-
sell, R. Singleton Peabody, and
Charles W. Chandler all the rest,
residue, and remainder of the prop-
erty, both real and personal, of
which I shall be possessed at my
decease, or which may afterwards
come or fall into my estate upon
trust to sell, exchange, or retain,
and the interest accruing on the
same, to divide semi-annually (re-
investing the same in the case of
minor children) among the par-
ties named as beneficiaries in the
family trust of which Messrs. J.
M. Beebe, S. T. Dana, and J.
Endicott Peabody are trustees,
according to the proportions of
the sums allotted to each in said
trust, or such other proportions
as I may hereafter prescribe to
them, my said American execu-
tors.

In witness whereof I, the said
George Peabody, declaring this
to be my last will and testament,
written on seven pages of paper,
have hereto set my hand and seal
this 9th day of September, 1869.
GEORGE PEABODY.

Fact.
An exchange, in urging its
claims for support from the pub-
lic, has the following incontro-
vertible truths. It says:—
"Whether people will it or not
this is their representative, and
they are judged abroad as liberal
or niggardly precisely in prop-
ortion to the healthful or warn-
ing appearance which the paper pre-
sents. A well-supported journal
is creditable to all concerned, as it
reflects back on the community
their liberality; its publisher la-
bors with great pleasure, and
makes each successive issue hon-
orable to himself and to the peo-
ple for whom he caters."

Curing Hams.
The following is communicated
by Mr. George A. Griffin, who
has long practised this method of
curing with excellent results.—
As soon as the animal heat is well
out, rub the pieces on every part
with salt, and lay them on a shelf
or in a box or barrel, as conveni-
ent, for one week. Then rub
with finely pulverized saltpetre
(one ounce to 20 lb. ham) and im-
mediately follow with another
dressing of salt as at first. Re-
peat at the end of second, third
and fourth week the rubbing with
salt alone. At the end of five
weeks wash in warm water, hang
to dry for twenty-four hours and
smoke.

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER. R. W. LOGAN.
CARPENTER & LOGAN.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870

The Republican Party in North Carolina.

We regret very much to chronicle the condition of the Republican party in this State, but we must acknowledge, (no matter how much we dislike to do so) that this glorious old party is trembling on the brink of ruin.

We love the principles of the Republican party, and would glory in seeing them maintained throughout the length and breadth of this glorious Union, and extended all over the world, but unless something should take place to check the wild and reckless course of the leaders of the party in this State, we can not hope for anything else but to see those noble principles trampled under foot, and the aristocratic principles of the Democratic party, govern our State.

The picture is truly discouraging to the honest Republicans of the State, but so far, no step has been taken to rescue the party from ruin; their hopes for a change for the better, are only fostered to be blasted. The various reasons and causes, why the Republican party in this State has been growing weaker instead of stronger, may be easily discerned by the most casual observer.

It is useless for us to attempt to point out these various causes for our downward tendency, but we must call the attention of the Republicans of this State, to some things that must be done, or the party will be ruined forever.

It cannot nor will not be denied that the course of Gov. HOLDEX, has been the chief cause of the present demoralized condition of the Republican party.

We have frequently been informed, that Gov. HOLDEX, when in conversation with leading Republicans concerning the condition of the party, says that "his appointments had ruined him," and we can add with deep regret well nigh ruined the Republican party.

We say such a man ought not to be entrusted to lead the party, and unless he is forced by the Republicans to surrender the leadership into the hands of men of honesty, ability and character, he will sink the party into oblivion. He should be required to take a back seat, and not entrusted to the lead of the party.

Again something must be done to redeem the State credit, and the wisdom of the Republican members of the Legislature should be fully and freely exercised, upon this important subject. The remedy is in their hands and the people look to them to apply it, outside of the Legislature there is no chance for anything to be done in this respect.

The investigation of fraud, no matter of what character or where it may be charged, should be pursued rigidly, and continued until the last charge has been investigated and the evils (if there be any) remedied.

The question of power between the Gov. and Superintendent of Public Works, should be settled at once, and the latter invested with all of the powers and rights that belong to his office. We could mention many other things that ought to be done, before the Republican party will be entirely safe, but we think we have enumerated only what is inevitable, in rescuing the party from ultimate defeat and ruin. Let these things be done, and that without delay, the party will then be in a condition to rise, and with proper management in future, we will once more have the glad tidings of victory sounded from the seashore to the mountains.

The Standard and Jimmie Justice.

We notice in the *Standard*, of Jan. 26th, the following attack upon our worthy representative, Mr. J. M. Justice:

"Mr. Justice of Rutherford, in obedience to the behests of his masters—the Logans—has made a feeble attack upon the *Standard*. Mr. Justice is too small a man to be worthy of our serious attention, and we can afford to let

"Little Ambition" blow off his wind unnoticed. He is very 'small potatoes and few in a hill."

We read this attack upon Mr. Justice, with some surprise, for we could not imagine in what way he had made the attack upon the *Standard*, but this we could see plain enough, although the *hired Editor of the Standard* attempted to make light of it, Jimmie had said, or done something that hurt.

The *Standard*, (as usual) did not explain in what way Mr. J. had made the attack upon it, and the reason was, that Jimmie had stepped upon somebodies toes, and from the proceedings in the House on the 26th of January, we find that the *Standard's* toes had been stepped upon.

As will be seen by reading the proceedings of the House on the 26th of Jan. the fight between Jimmie and the *Standard*, was commenced, by the introduction in the House by Jimmie, of a resolution requesting MILTON SWINDLER LITTLEFIELD to resign as State Printer. That is what hurt PIKE so bad, we can see into it plain enough now. Jimmie was rather getting after his master MILTON SWINDLER, and of course the *hired Editor* did not like that at all, but the fight had commenced and PIKE put to work all his forces, to save his master, MILTON SWINDLER. So we find in the same *Standard* of the 26th Jan., in which PIKE, indirectly, appeals to the members of the Legislature with much feeling, and a sprinkling of doubt, not to pass these resolutions requesting his beloved Master MILTON SWINDLER to resign, but to kick out of the Republican party, Jimmie Justice, and all such Republicans who are weak kneed and not willing for his beloved master to *scuttle* the State as much as he pleases.

The appeals of MILTON SWINDLER's *hired Editor*, were heard, but not heeded. The proceedings as published in another column will show, that Mr. Justice made a splendid fight and gained a splendid victory. The resolution requesting MILTON SWINDLER to resign, was passed by a vote of 52 to 34, "verily this was the most unkindest cut of all," and is felt very sensibly by the *Standard* ring, as an Editorial head "The State Printing" in the *Standard* of Jan. 27th, will show. In the article referred to, the Editor applies the party lash unsparingly, and rebukes the Republican members severely, for this act of, so called, injustice to his master, but all in vain. The Republican members of the Legislature are getting their eyes open, and will no longer submit to being whipped in to vote for any sort of a measure, just because Holden, Littlefield & Co., says it must be done.

This is a death blow to Holden, Littlefield and the other members of the ring, and ought to teach them that they cannot do as they please any longer. The Legislature has made a move in the right direction, and we hope they will push forward in the glorious work, and not only request these scoundrels to resign, but investigate thoroughly, all charges of fraud and corruption. This is the only salvation for the Republican party in this State, and the work is entrusted to the Republican members of the Legislature, if they should fail to do their duty, we are gone. In regard to part taken in this movement by our representative Mr. J. M. Justice, we say, "well done thou good and faithful servant," you have acted well your part, you have stood up nobly for the people, and they will reward you well for your services.

The Vindicator and the Standard. It is amusing to see how friendly the *Vindicator* and the *Standard* have become, since the Senatorial election in this district. Both seem overjoyed at the result, and are equally happy in the defeat of the Republicans. The *Vindicator* copies from the *Standard* freely and without comment, and PIKE the *hired editor of the Standard* (a good Democrat) abuses the *STAR*, and boasts over the defeat of the Republicans in this district.

Now we have a suggestion to make to the editors of the *Vindicator* and *Standard* and as they are both good Democrats, we hope that they will accept of our proposition. It is this—we propose that PIKE the *hired editor of the Standard*, come up before next August, and run for the Senate in this district and that Maj. Edwin the editor of the *Vindicator* be the candidate for the House of Representatives. This would make a brilliant ticket for the Democrats, and they would have their two strongest defenders of their principles in the field. Now this would be a jolly old race would it not, PIKE would lay aside his cantillan fount, and substitute some of GARRET's best, and we know it would be ticklerish times sure. PIKE makes out sometimes, like he was a Republican, now we tell him if he has any Republican blood in him, and wishes to see the party prosper, all he has to do is to advocate the election of Democrats to office, and get out HOLDEX, MILTON SWINDLER and their pets, as Democratic candidates, and come up and run for the Senate on the ticket with the editor of the *Vindicator*, in this district, the Republican party would be safe, we could easily carry the district by twelve hundred, but as long as this *hired editor* advocates the election of the Republicans the Democrats will gain strength.

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The Code Commissioners.

We publish below a letter from the State Treasurer to Hon. T. R. CALDWELL President of the Senate in regard to the salaries paid to the Code Commissioners.

We have no doubt but that the Code Commissioners have done their duty to the letter, but we are of opinion that their further services might be dispensed with, and thereby lessen to some extent the expenses of the State. Would it not be well for the Legislature to consider this subject?

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1870.
Hon. T. R. Caldwell,

President of the Senate:
Sir—I have the honor to receive the following resolutions, passed in the Senate, Dec. 9th, A. D. 1869.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State, be and he is hereby requested to report to the Senate without delay, what sums of money have been paid by him to each of the Code Commissioners, since their appointment, at what time they began to draw pay, and for what months, naming each month, for which they have drawn pay as commissioners as aforesaid. In compliance, I have simply to state, the following facts as recorded, on the books of this department.

Messrs. Tourgee and Baringer have been paid regularly from June 1868, to November 1869 both inclusive being for eighteen months at the rate of \$200 per month or \$3600 each. Mr. Rodman from June 1868 to June 1869 both inclusive being for thirteen months, at the same rate \$2600, making a total paid as salary to the Code Commissioners of \$9,800.

Very Respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

Dare County.

The Legislature has passed a bill which if ratified by a majority of the voters in the district to be incorporated, will create a new county, to be called Dare. This county is to be made of territory taken from the counties of Currituck Tyrell and Hyde.

Virginia.

The Congress has passed a bill admitting Virginia again into the Union, but has in so doing required the ratification of the 15th amendment, and that no law shall be passed that will take away any of the privileges belonging to all the citizens of the State.

Something Wrong.

We have received several letters from our friends in Raleigh, stating that they had not seen the *STAR* since the election, and wanting to know what was the matter.

We cannot understand what this means, for we have been publishing the *STAR* regularly for the last three weeks, and copies have been sent regularly to both subscribers and exchanges. The fault must be in the mails. We did miss one or two numbers, on account of having to make a change in our quarters, but we are happy to say, that we are now settled, and shall make the *STAR* as lively and interesting as possible. We hope we will be all right in the future.

The Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.
House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Justice arose to a question in regard to the attack on him by the *Standard*, the allegation he pronounced as false and cowardly. During his remarks he said that the *Standard* in doing the State printing was charging enormous, and was perpetrating a swindle upon the people, &c., &c. He denounced Littlefield and his partisans in bitter terms, and charged that they were bringing disgrace upon the Republican party.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Whitely, for Committee on Corporations reported upon several bills which were placed upon the Calendar.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Justice: A bill to amend chapter 184 Pub. Laws 1868-69. Referred.

By Mr. Vest: A bill to compel officers to place convicts in the Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Vest, the rules were suspended and after some debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions.

CALENDAR.

Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Franklin Academy, taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Justice, the rules were suspended and the following resolution introduced by himself yesterday, was taken up: Whereas there appears in the public laws of 1868-69 an act to authorize His Excellency, the Governor to appoint a State Printer; And, Whereas, the members of this House never intended to pass any such act, Therefore

Resolved, That M. S. Littlefield be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to resign as State Printer and Binder, to the end that this General Assembly may provide for the State printing and binding on the best and cheapest plan.

Mr. Justice said he introduced the resolution from the purest motives. It was well known that the act as it appears published in the Public Laws of 1868-69, was not such a law as this House intended to pass, &c.

He was authorized to say that the State printing could be done for much less and the binding done for just one half of what the present State Printer now charges the State.

He regarded the act referred to as violating the constitution by creating a monopoly, &c.

He could not as an honest man and Republican endorse the conduct of M. S. Littlefield, and called upon the members as representatives of the people, to examine this matter thoroughly and then as guardians of the peoples, interest to act as their conscience directed.

Mr. Sinclair opposed the resolution, and made remarks in defence of the course of M. S. Littlefield, &c., &c. He (Mr. S.) said that the handful of Conservative members had succeeded in demoralizing the Republican party in this House, with two-third majority. He charged that these measures aimed at certain parties, were in augured for the purpose of having some influence in the coming elections. It looked too much like a death-bed repentance, and he thought the party should now stand up to its past policy and not desert its friends and supporters, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Martin, moved to make the matter a special order for Monday at 11 o'clock, but if a vote was forced to-day, he should be compelled to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Ingram supported the resolution. During his remarks he said that while this House was engaged in making huge appropriations, General Littlefield and Laffin were always on hand; there was no difficulty in finding them, but now these gentlemen were making themselves exceedingly scarce, and (he Mr. Ingram) thought that the State printing had been mismanaged as well as Railroad bonds, and he thought the circumstances surrounding this matter as well as Railroad matters went to prove there had been foul play, &c. He opposed the motion to postpone.

Harris of Wake, col., spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Hinnant (Chairman of Committee on Enrollment), arose to a question of privilege. His attention being called to a law giving the Governor the power to appoint a State Printer, he went immediately to the Secretary's office and examined the enrolled bills; on examination found the enrolled bill properly endorsed with his genuine signature, he then made a search for the endorsed bill and failed to find it, though he found that the bill had passed the Senate on the 9th of April, 1869, and had been properly endorsed, but there was no endorsement to show that it had been sent to the House at any time, &c. The flow business at the close of last session was the cause of the Committee on Enrollment Bills not having examined the original bill as they should have done, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Martin, withdrew his motion to postpone.

Harris, of Wake, Col., offered a substitute raising a special Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Justice Ames and Argo, to investigate any alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the office, &c.

Mr. Downing opposed the resolution and charged that the introduction of it was actuated by motives of personal hostility, &c.

Mr. Justice denied the charge, saying that because he had the nerve and manliness to protest against the continuance of this swindle upon the people, the *Standard*, assisted by its pets in this House, was endeavoring to frown him down. He was actuated by no personal motive, but Littlefield was charged all over this State (and out of it too) with being a corrupt man, and guilty of stupendous frauds, and instead of meeting those charges like an honest man, (if he is one,) boldly confronting his accusers and daring them to the proof, he absconds and shirks all investigation.

The records of the Court would show that he gave a fictitious note for illegal purposes. If the Republican party expected to live and thrive in this State they would have to throw overboard dishonest leaders and show they intended to act honestly by the people. If the Republican party required him to stifle his own convictions of right and wrong, and endeavor to apply the party lash when an honest man refused to support a dishonest measure to suit the dishonest purposes of a few dishonest men, then he wished to see the party die and would help to kill it, &c. He concluded by charging that there had been serious frauds perpetrated in the publication of the laws.

After some further debate the substitute offered by Harris, of Wake, col. was put to a vote and rejected by yeas 34, nays 50.

Mr. Justice called the previous question upon his resolution.

The call being sustained the resolution was put to a vote adopted by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Argo, Armstrong, Barnes, Boddie, Carson, Clayton, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Gilbert, Green, Grier, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingr. m., Jarvis, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Proffitt, Roberson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Vestal, Wal-drop, Welch, Whitely, Williams, of Harnett.—Yeas 52.

NAYS.—Ames, Ashworth, Barnette, Blair, Cherry, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, French, Gahagan, Gunter, Hayes, Hendricks, Hodgkin, Hoffman, Horney, Kelly, of Moore, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Pearson, Peck, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Sinclair, Simonds, Sweat, Sykes, Vest, White, Williamson, Wilson.—Nays 34.

CORRE PONDENCE.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 23rd. 1870.
Weather—Virginia—Female Suffrage Convention, Lowell factory girl, and a Sixteenth Amendment—Postal telegraph—Labor Organization—Franking privilege—&c.

There is so much to write about from Washington just at present, that a correspondent is in more of a dilemma in determining what not to write about than he is at times to find something to write about. The anxiety attending the long delay in the admission of Virginia and rumors about Georgia; the postal telegraph system and the abolition of the Franking privilege; the World's Fair movement, and the proposed Territorial government for the District of Columbia; the Letter Carriers Convention, and the Woman's National Suffrage Convention, held here last week, and a lot of other things of National importance, are

crowding in upon my mind as suitable subject matter for a letter to you to-day.

But first the weather, for it is so delightfully warm that every one you meet takes occasion to talk about it and wonder if there was ever such weather before.

The mercury in the shade to-day, is 60 degrees. The oldest inhabitants have never experienced such weather before at this season of the year. I have just been talking with a man who has lived in Washington over fifty years, and he says that thirty years ago, it was a very common thing to have ice freeze sufficiently thick on the Potomac for teams to cross on it; but that the seasons have been growing milder every year, with one or two exceptions, for the past twenty years. This winter has been exceptionally warm. Day after day we experience the same April-like weather, mild and balmy. We see the grass plats as green as we are accustomed to see them in this climate in March, trees are budding, and everything around betokens spring. One can hardly believe that we have winter. If the calendar didn't say we now have it, I should favor the taking advantage of your "best advertising medium" and try and find it.

I have done some phrophysing about Virginia in my previous letters, and in my last I gave you as my opinion that Virginia would be admitted within a week; but "the best laid schemes of men and mice oft gang a glee." With Virginia now there is a diversity of opinion as to how and when she will be admitted. Every day develops new rumors concerning her and her politicians, and unless the matter is definitely settled soon, things will get most awfully mixed. A new batch of evidence in the way of letters and testimonials came to light yesterday, which it is expected will go before the House in its discussion on the Senate amendments, that will excite long discussions and have no little to do when Virginia is admitted in preventing some of their Members elect from taking their seats.

The woman Suffrage Convention which has been in Session for three days the past week, has given your correspondent an opportunity to learn more about women than he has ever learned before, and he will give your readers a brief report of its proceedings. The convention was addressed by Miss. Anthony, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Wilmer, of New York, Miss. Cozzens, (the law student of St. Louis) Mrs. Griffing, Mrs. Townsend, Rev. Olympi Brown, Senators Pomeroy, Wilson and others, each showing themselves masters of the subjects they discussed. During one of the days a vote was taken and out of some fifteen hundred present only fifteen or twenty had courage enough to rise and vote negatively on Woman Suffrage question.

The speaking during the whole of the convention was nearly all done by women, and was marked by wit, sarcasm, logic and pathos, showing that in the main the movers in the Woman Suffrage cause are not ignoramuses, but are possessed of versatility of ability, and in many respect masters of the arguments. Two of the most marked characters, both of whom are novices, are Miss Phoebe Cozzens and Miss Jennie Collins, the latter is a factory girl of Lowell, Mass. who was Miss Cozzens, educated without necessity of toil, is small in stature, well proportioned (less her Grecian Bend) rather good looking at a distance, richly dressed, and was brought to the study of law, she says, by witnessing the necessities of her sex. Miss Collins, on the contrary, has had none of these advantages; was educated by the stern realities of life of unrequited toil, and appears only because she cannot help herself. She is most modest in appearance, and usually dressed in plain calico, not only, in my opinion, for economy sake and because she deems it more fitting to her circumstances, but for good effect. She uses no written speeches or notes, simply draws on the store house of bitter ex-

perience for her arguments. She is not what most people would call beautiful, nor is she finished in her manner; but when she speaks, she moves the whole audience in sympathy.

On Thursday the convention closed its regular labors, and its chief actors on Friday marshaled their forces and went before the meeting of Congressional Committees in advocacy of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, introduced by Senator Pomeroy on the same day, which proposes the enfranchisement of all women in the United States. But as an experiment, a bill is proposed for the enfranchisement of women in the District of Columbia first. Let it come, the experiment of enfranchising negroes in the District was successful, and why not make it the experimental grounds for the benefit of the fairer sex.

The bill introduced on Thursday by Senator Ramsey, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices, to establish a Postal telegraph System, and incorporate the United States Postal telegraph Company, authorizes the Postmaster General, to establish offices in connection with the Post Offices in every city and village where telegraph stations are now maintained, and at such other places on the line of the telegraph as the business of the Company may require. The rates to be prepaid for transmission and delivery within certain distances of twenty words including date &c. shall not exceed 25 cents. The rates to be prepaid by telegraphic stamps.—The provisions of the bill which you will get ere this reaches you, are two lengthy to give in full.

The Postal telegraph System, as proposed in this bill, is not what the framers of the original postal telegraph bill, intended it should be. They wanted each Postmaster to act as operator on the line of telegraph, where the business of the office would not warrant the employment of one. But this bill as you perceive provides that a Company shall control it and be paid a certain price. There is some feeling in both Houses of Congress, against Mr. Cresswell for being unduly exercised in regard to the Franking privilege. Some of them think that abolition of the Franking privilege, will prevent to a great extent, the distribution among their constituents of much valuable and instructive reading.

The President of the Labor Congress, is now here preparing an address to the Labor organizations of the country. It is their fixed determination to enter the political arena; and if as estimated by good authority; that they control 1,500,000 voters already, they are likely to make a formidable array in 1873. The labor question in connection with universal Suffrage, is creating quite a bubble in political circles here.

Pensioners in Government offices by an act of Congress in 1868 were deprived of their pension for nearly a year. Of late there has been an effort made to get a bill passed in Congress this Session, returning to each pensioner the amount withheld from him, which applying it to those holding office in different parts of the country as well as in Washington would amount to about \$200,000.

Washington is honored with the presence of two very distinguished personages, Prince Arthur and Prince Fisk. One is honored here for his birth and the other for his money. LIFE.

The remains of the late Mr. Peabody were submitted by Dr. Pavy, a distinguished English physician, to a novel preservative process, which consisted in first injecting all the arteries with a solution of arsenic and corrosive sublimate; and, after the lapse of twenty-four hours, with a saturated solution of tannic acid. By these means the softer tissues are actually converted into leather, and decomposition effectually arrested. Into the cavity of the chest and abdomen there was also introduced a paste of arsenic, camphor and spirit; and the coffin was lined with a layer of animal charcoal.

A car load horses recently arrived in Cincinnati, valued at over \$11,700

THE STAR.

RUTHERFORDTON N. C.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
LOCAL AND STATE.

Agents.

The following persons are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, job work and advertising for this Star.
Geo. F. Russell & Co., New York.
B. W. Pottinger & Co., New York.
C. C. Vest, Murphy, N. C.; Andrew Sullivan, Spruce Pine, N. C.; J. W. Duncanson, N. C.; J. W. Logan, Jefferson, N. C.; N. B. Hamilton, Columbus, N. C.; W. A. McCall, North Cove, N. C.; P. D. Grege, Gardner's Ford, N. C.; L. O. Bridges, Shelby, N. C.; Henry Barrett, Moorehead, N. C.; J. E. McFarland, Duncanson's Creek, N. C.; Smith, Curry, Golden Valley, N. C.; R. K. Wilson, Patton's Hope, N. C.; M. B. Freeman, Logan's Store, N. C.; A. V. Biggerstaff, Oak Spring, N. C.; J. C. Kester, Cuba, N. C.; W. B. Wilson, Chimney Rock, N. C.; Rev. W. H. Logan, Rite Creek, N. C.

Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal is dead, thus has passed away one of the oldest Knights of the Quill in the United States.

THE WAR IN SPARTANBURG.—We learn that the war in Spartanburg, S. C. between the U. S. forces and the distillers continues. We have many rumors, but do not know any facts in the case.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The schedule of the Mail on the route from this place to Cherryville, has been changed so as to arrive at this place, on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's.

THE SHOW IS COMING.—Our Postmaster received a number of circulars by the last mail from John Robinson, stating that his mammoth Circus and Menagerie, will visit Rutherfordton, some time soon. So all had better begin saying their quarters.

THANKS.—We are indebted to our friend Columbus Durham of Wake Forest for a complimentary ticket to the 25th Anniversary celebration of the Euzeilian and Philomathetic Societies of Wake Forest College, to take place on the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

THE ROBESONIAN.—We have received Vol. I, No. 1, of this Journal published at Lumberton, N. C., by W. S. McDiarmid, terms \$3 per annum.

The Robesonian presents a neat appearance, is edited with ability, but is Conservative in politics.

THE PENITENTIARY.—The Standard says that there is 121 convicts in the Penitentiary; 4 are in for life, 1 for thirty years, 11 for twenty years, 20 for ten years, 21 for five years, 1 for four years and six months, and the remainder ranging from four years to nine months.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.—Mr. T. J. Wombwell, proposes to resume the publication of the News soon. We are not informed as to what its politics will be, but as we learn that an effort is being made to start a democratic paper at Asheville by other parties, suppose the News will be Republican or liberal conservative.

PAPER MILLS.—We learn that Messrs. Tiddy & Sons, have purchased the Fronberger Paper Mills, in Cleveland, we are glad that these Mills have gone into the hands of the Tiddys, as it will insure their being run for the benefit of the public, this we believe makes three Mills, owned by this enterprising firm.

SPECIAL COURT.—Next week the Special Court for this County commences. We hope our friends will call and see us, if they have a few green backs to spare, as we can inform them that we are very much in need of a few spandrels.

Our right hand man may call upon you if he does, please shell out, as he is in earnest.

N. C. REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—By an advertisement in the Standard, we see that E. J. Krebs & Co., have leased the charter of this Company and propose to have their grand drawing for the prizes, advertised for last August, to take place on the 15th of March next. It may not be a humbug after all that has been said. We shall see. It will be all right if we get that fine house.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.—We would announce to the patrons of The Union, that we have purchased the list of subscribers, good will &c., of this paper. We will fill all subscriptions that have been paid with the Star, and respectfully ask all indebted for subscriptions to come forward and pay up, and continue their subscriptions.

Persons who are taking the Star, and have paid for the amount paid.

HANGED.—Lewis Hines, colored was hanged at Tarboro, on Friday the 14th ult., for committing a rape upon a young white girl. Upon the scaffold Hines neither confessed nor denied his guilt. The execution was private only a few spectators and guard with some of the condemned man's connections were present.

TRANSPORTATION.—Lynch Twitty, is now prepared to run a "fast line" from this place to Cherryville. Nothing pleases Lynch better than to have a heavy load, and see his fine, well trained horses "bend from the sting of the whip," while trying to surmount the hills and mountains along this line. He is reliable and should receive a liberal patronage.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.—Francis Justice, Esq., has taken charge of the Editorial department of the Observer, may he have a good time of it. By the way any of our friends who wish a good daily, tri-weekly or weekly Charlotte paper, will find the Observer as good a paper as is published at that place. The Observer is a very liberal paper in politics, Conservative.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA is certainly the most beautiful and entertaining juvenile magazine now issued. The fine and elegant chromo pictures of Audubon's birds of America given in each number, are a very attractive feature. The stories, poems, prize pictures, and numerous other novelties given in Young America, render it a welcome visitor in the family circle. Yearly \$1.50, with a beautiful bound volume of Robinson Crusoe, in one syllable, illustrated in colors, as a premium to each subscriber. Address, W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

THE MORMONS.—We learn from the Cottage Visitor, that two Mormon Missionaries are preaching in Henderson County. They represent Utah, as being in a very peaceable and quiet condition. And we suppose are trying to induce persons to espouse their faith and join them. As perhaps Brigham Young their great leader needs a few more wives as it is understood that he has something less than five hundred now.

RATHER MIXED.—Once on a time, not a thousand miles from where we write, three worthies who we will designate as Judge C., Col. M. and Marshal C. took a game of "old sledge" for a punch, and after deciding who should pay for it repaired to the Bar Room presided over by Col. D., late of the Ga. regiment, C. S. A. and called for the critter. After it was made, it was suggested by one of the party that it was rather short and would not be enough, Col. D. says, "Gen-Gentlemen, it-it will make you all fe-fe-feel it before you get th-through with it." And true enough for the three soon felt "betterish as goat." Whereupon Judge C. remarked that this punch reminded him of the "Widow's curse of oil." Marshal C. exclaimed, "who in the Devil is the Widow Cruse?" Why says Col. M. "you certainly don't read your Bible, she is the woman that poured oil and everything on our Saviour's head, and the most remarkable thing about the whole matter was that she had more oil when she commenced than when she got done."

"A GOOD JOKE ON SCHINDER."—At the election held for Town officers in this place on the 3rd ult. It was generally understood that the Conservative ticket was in favor of opening the Bar Rooms at a low Tax, perhaps such an one as was to be paid by Merchants, and one of our Bar Rooms was opened free on Saturday before to certain voters, in order to win as many votes by Whiskey as possible, and on the day of the election the owner of the aforesaid Bar Room was very industrious for his ticket, but the joke is that four Ministers of the Gospel, good men, and men who have heretofore denounced dram drinking, voted for what was known as the "Wet Ticket." We can account for this action in no other way than that it was a party issue, and that they

must vote for their party, if it did open the Bar Rooms. We hope that they did not know what the real issue was, and that they voted the ticket blind, for it would be like the preacher we once heard of who was found drunk, and being remonstrated with, replied "do as I say, not as I do."

Which position we should consider a rather unpleasant one.

Party has gone so far that merit and fitness for place, these latter days, has about gone up. In the good old times it was "is he qualified for the place"—it now is "is he of my party?"

News Items.

General Pelaez, in a letter to the Spanish press, declares that he was instructed to shoot his Cuban captives wholesale.

The members of the Wisconsin Legislature are said to be all carpet-baggers—not a native of the State among them.

An Illinois farmer having 1400 acres of land, derives his entire income from pasturing cattle for his neighbors, for which he receives \$2 per month per head.

The late Marquis of Westminster left about \$5,000,000 in personal property. The value of his real estate has never been estimated.

The mails from Brazil informs us of the death of the pianist, Louis Moreau Gottschalk, which occurred on the 18th of last December at Tijuca, in the vicinity of Rio Janeiro.

Letters from Rome state that the American Bishops in the Ecumenical Council object to the dogma of infallibility, alleging that it will check proselytism among Protestants.

Governor Fairchild recommends that the Legislature of Wisconsin submit to the people a constitutional amendment abolishing the Grand Jury system.

By the completion of the temporary railroad bridge across the Missouri at Omaha, Portland, Me., and San Francisco were united by an unbroken line of railway.

Farm lands in the vicinity of Fort Scott, Kansas, may be bought for from \$12 to \$20 per acre. Unimproved lands, within twelve miles, may be bought for \$3 to \$7 per acre.

Prussian dispatches state that the relations between Count Bismarck and Minister Baringhaus are of the most friendly character and there is good reason to suppose that the Chinese Treaty has been satisfactorily arranged.

A gentleman, who entered the room of his brother-in-law in a Texas hotel a few nights since, struck a match for a light, and the brother-in-law, mistaking the sound for the cocking of a pistol, shot him dead.

The vestments worn at Rome are described as beautiful beyond conception, and the ladies say the lace upon them surpasses anything in the world. So dazzling are the colors of the dresses that the bishops are likened to a bed of tulips in appearance.

Land sells for a song in South Carolina. "Gandelos," on the Pee Dee, comprising 675 acres of prime rice land, with 600 acres of upland, has been sold for \$9000.—Ten years ago, Governor Allston gave \$75,000 for it.

The English planters at Singapore have for years offered a bounty for the killing of tigers. But with the decrease of those animals, the wild hogs have grown so numerous as to destroy the crops, and now they are protecting the tigers.

Texas papers report that twelve or fifteen hundred immigrants of good character could make arrangements at this time for working the plantations in DeWitt County on shares, and have their substance, stock, and agricultural implements furnished them.

Mr. Bandmann, while acting Iago, in the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, accidentally stabbed a Mrs. Steele, who was playing Emilia. The unfortunate lady uttered shrieks of anguish, and the audience thought her performance uncommonly natural. The wound—which was given in the lower part of the back—was said not to be dangerous.

Fire-proof furniture is the last scientific announcement in Germany. It is said that a German chemist, acting under a commission from a fire-insurance company, discovered that impregnation with a concentrated solution of rock salt renders all timber fire-proof. The salt, too, renders wood proof against dry-rot and the ravages of insects.

A wrought iron chimney, 196 feet high and six feet seven inches in diameter, has just been erected in Pittsburgh. Another is to be put up 275 feet high. The first was riveted together in a horizontal position; and then lifted to the perpendicular by a crane. The other will be made upright. The plates will be riveted by means of a scaffolding running up inside.

A memorial, signed by two thousand citizens of Utah, has been presented in the House of Representatives asking for its admission as a State. It was referred to the Committee on Territories, where a bill is pending for that purpose; but it is said to be probable that Congress will not exact as a fundamental condition to admission that polygamy shall be abolished.

Trick on the Train.—Mr. Berber Castleberry, of Morrisville, on Sunday night, was returning from a trip West, when two negroes on the train, between Charlotte and Salisbury, approached him and asked him to change some money. He pulled out his pocket book, when one of the negroes said, "taking hold of it there's a counterfeit bill." Mr. C. ordered him to stand aside, when a white man, standing close by said "let me look;" he handed the white man his pocket book, who said it was all right, and handed it to Mr. C. when Mr. C. opened pocket book the next day, fifty dollars were missing.

Mr. C. describes the negro as a round faced, good looking, well dressed man. He has met with such good luck, no doubt he will make his appearance often on the train and ask passengers to change money, for him.—*Saturday.*

Registered Letters and Money Orders.

Among the recommendations submitted by the postmasters lately in consultation, are the following: In favor of a reduction of the registration fee for letters from 15 to 6 cents; reduction of charges to 5 cents on money orders not above \$10 in amount. The Department is advised to urge the public to use these means of transmission, and especially that attention be called to the ease with which lost or mislaid letters or packages when registered may be traced; also to the certainty and safety of the money order system, discouraging as far as possible the transmission of money and valuable papers by ordinary letters.—*Exchange.*

Tom Thumb and party are on exhibition at Yokohama.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Revenue Notice.—This is to give notice that on the 13th day of January, one barrel of Whisky was seized by J. R. Hayes, Asst. Assessor Int. Rev. 4th Division, 7th Dist. of N. C. Said to be the property of one H. M. Miller. The owner will come forward within thirty days and show cause if any he can, why said barrel of whisky shall not be forfeited to the Government.
PINKNEY ROLLINS,
Col. Int. Rev. 7th Dist. N. C.
Feb. 2nd, 1870.

J. B. CARPENTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Superior Courts of Polk and McDowell Counties, and in the Magistrates Courts of Rutherford County. Collections promptly attended to. 3-1y.

R. W. LOGAN,
Attorney at Law,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention given to collections in both Superior and Justices' Courts.

Encourage Home Industry

D. M. RIGLER,
OPPOSITE MANSION HOUSE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Manufacturer of Plain and Fancy Candles, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Confectioneries, fruits, nuts, Canned Goods, Crackers, Eggs &c., &c.
I am now manufacturing all grades of candles and waxes pure and unadulterated. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. 3-3m.

Notice.—As Assignee in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Rutherfordton, on the 17th of February, the notes and accounts due the estates of the following named persons, to-wit: Samuel Wilkins, Sylvester Mitchell and L. P. Erwin; also the notes and accounts due the firm of Honesley & Erwin. Sale to continue until all are sold.
3-4d. M. O. DICKERSON, Assignee.

ONWARD! FORWARD!
Having met with success, far beyond our expectation, in the publication of the Charlotte Observer,

we take this method of offering our papers, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, as among the best advertising mediums in Western, North Carolina.
Advertisements Solicited—Terms Moderate, Premiums!
We offer FIVE valuable Agricultural Premiums to any person getting up Clubs for the WEEKLY OBSERVER.
SMITH, WATSON & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.

A Philosophy of Heaven, EARTH AND THE MILLENNIUM.—BY A MEMBER OF THE MISSOURI BAR.—The immensity and splendor of heaven.
The certainty of the resurrection of both man and the animals.
Light—a powerful element that sustains and guards the stars, leaves, and drives the planets in their orbits and on their axes; and the chief agent of the resurrection.
Christ—a powerful philosopher.
Heaven and hell.
The condition of the earth.
Man and his religion.
The preacher, as a minister of truth and right, and as a gentleman of creeds and ceremonies.
Golden rule.
God's impartial justice and administration.
The millennium to occur by the passage of a celestial body more luminous than the sun, which will, by the power of its light, dispel desire, pain, hunger, death, &c., thus binding Satan, and preparing the way for the second advent.
Former millenniums.
Price per Mail, Post paid, in Cloth, \$1.00; Paper, 50 cents.
W. J. Gillett, Publisher, No. 209 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Trade supplied by St. Louis Book and News Company, of New York; New England News Co., of Boston; Western News Co., of Chicago.

REMOVAL.
Messrs. Lynch & Huffmaster, have removed their Stock of Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., to the Eastern House, next door to Jones & Bryan, where they will be glad to see their old customers, and the public generally.

They would also announce that they have in store a large supply of the celebrated Holt & Son's, Cotton Yarns, a supply of Fine Flour, cheap.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
1000 Doz. Fresh Eggs, for which we will pay cash or goods.
L. & H.
Jan. 1870.

The Bee-Keepers' Journal and National Agriculturist for January, contains many interesting and valuable articles illustrated with appropriate engravings, in its five departments of "Bee-Keeping," "Agriculture," "Home and Fireside," "Ladies and Youth's Department." The articles "The New Honey Extractor," "The New York Poultry Show," "The Australian Bee Hunter," each illustrated by a beautiful engraving, and the method of fertilizing Italian Queen in confinement by a drone desired, are especially interesting. On the front page is a fine portrait of Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, America's most distinguished lady writer on bee-culture, and one of the editors of this Journal. The February number will contain the portrait of Francis Hunter, the celebrated power bee-keeper of Europe, to be followed by the portraits of Dzierzon, Berlepsch, and all the leading apiculturists of Europe and America. This is a new feature following other improvements made since the removal and consolidation, and yet the publishers furnish the Journal at \$1.00 a year. One single copy sent free. Address
H. A. KING & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free to all. PALMER & TURPIN, RICHMOND, VA.

Monitor Plow.

Warranted in every respect. By changing the large Med, you have a Furrow Plow. What every planter needs. The very thing for laying out Corn, and Cotton Rows. By removing one Wing, you have a Coulter, which no Farmer can do without. It is of Plow to make all three implements, \$5.00.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free to all. PALMER & TURPIN, RICHMOND, VA.

To Wholesale Dealers.

E. M. HOLT & CO.
offer the manufactures of their several mills at the Factory Prices, delivered in Charlotte, YARNS,

SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKS,
AND THE WELL-KNOWN
ALAMANCE PLAIDS.

TO PLANTERS.

WE RUN TWO LARGE
FLOURING MILLS
AND ARE AGENTS FOR
OTHERS.

OUR MILLS WILL CONSUME
1500 BUSHELS
OF
WHEAT PER DAY,

which we intend to buy in the Charlotte market. Don't sell your wheat before seeing us.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AND OFFER TO THE
TRADE

2300
SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
75 SACKS
BLOWN SALT, FINE IN FOUR
BUSHEL BAGS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON
HAND ALL KINDS OF
GROCERIES.

The Largest Stock in the State,
45-41

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.—It having been Certified to me that the following children, having made application for charity, I will bind the same by indenture until they shall arrive of age, as made and provided in Statute in such cases.
Mary A. Steadman, aged 13 years, lame hand.
—Steadman, girl, " 9 " sound.
Susan Steadman, " 7 " " sound.
John Bullard, " 5 " reel footed.
Dick Byas, " 5 " " sound.
Geo. Mintz, " 13 " " sound.
Persons wishing to examine these children can find them at the Poor House 5 miles west of Rutherfordton.
J. B. CARPENTER,
Judge of Probate,
For Rutherford County.

2-31.

45-41.

LARGEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SHOE STORE IN NORTH CAROLINA.
SMITH'S SHOE STORE.

Having recently made arrangements with the manufacturers of DODDS AND SONS' shoes, we are enabled to offer the greatest inducement to the shoe trade, and will give all the benefits we can to our customers. Call and see us. Everything warranted as represented. One price to all.

Monitor Plow.
Warranted in every respect. By changing the large Med, you have a Furrow Plow. What every planter needs. The very thing for laying out Corn, and Cotton Rows. By removing one Wing, you have a Coulter, which no Farmer can do without. It is of Plow to make all three implements, \$5.00.
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KEEP CONSTANTLY ON
HAND ALL KINDS OF
GROCERIES.

The Largest Stock in the State,
45-41

1870. The Nursery. 1870.

The best, cheapest and most richly illustrated Monthly Magazine for Children. \$1.50 a year in advance. Sample number 10 cents. Subscribers XCVI, and get the last number of 1869 FREE.

Address JOHN L. STORREY,
12 Washington St., Boston.

Free to Book Agents.

We will send a handsome prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible, for every book agent, free of charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR RETROSPECTION.

The finest Engraving in the market. Apply at once to CRITTENDEN & MCKINNEY, 1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dollar Sun.
CHAS. A. DANA, Editor.
The cheapest, smartest, and best New York newspaper. Published daily, except on Sundays, at 100 N. 3rd Street, New York. It contains all the news of the day, and a complete story in every week. It is a most popular and useful paper. It is published for the Proprietor, at 100 N. 3rd Street, New York. It is published for the Proprietor, at 100 N. 3rd Street, New York. It is published for the Proprietor, at 100 N. 3rd Street, New York.

Golden Sheaves.

Money made easy. Men or women anywhere. Address ZIMMER, Motzner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR WALKS AND HOMES OF JESUS.

By Rev. D. March, D. D., author of "High School of the Bible." Apply at once to CRITTENDEN & MCKINNEY, 1308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMON SENSE!!
WANTED—AGENTS. \$250 per month to sell the only Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. Price only \$18. The most perfect Sewing Machine of the day—makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any Machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars, \$250 worth of cuttings, \$25 Address SEYMOUR & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

LORILLARD'S is an excellent article of "EUZEMA" granulated Virginia Smoking Tobacco, wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in hand- some muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S is made of the choicest Vetchi Club leaf grown; it is anti-Smoking Tobacco, nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as 3 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand you also get a new order every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be. "THE FINEST OF ALL."

LORILLARD'S This brand of Fine Cut CIGARETTES, chewing tobacco has no Cheating Tobacco, equal or superior anywhere. It is without stain the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S have now been in general use over 110 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.

If your stockholder does not have them, articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

Circulars of prices mailed on application.

P. LORILLARD & CO., NEW YORK.

The Purest, Best and Cheapest LAUNDRY SOAP.

Established in 1806. COLGATE & CO. NEW YORK.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

GOLD-MADE EYES NEW.

WITHOUT Spectacles, Doctor of Medicine. Sent post paid, on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Author of Medical Commonsense, No. 120 Lexington Ave., cor. East 28th St., N. Y.

AWAY WITH Unpleasant Trusses.—Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent post paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington Ave., New York.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from five to \$3 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The Largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Ready if you want permanent, profitable work, address R. C. ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

ASK Your Doctor or Druggist for SWEET'S KIDNEY CURE. It is made only by F. T. ZARNES, Chemist, Detroit.

KNIT—KNIT—KNIT.
AGENTS Wanted everywhere to sell the American Knitting Machine, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price \$35. Will knit 2,000 stitches per minute. Address American Knitting Machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED!

Agents in every town in the South and West for the

LARGEST One Dollar House

in the country, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements.

Goods Sent C. O. D.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

S. C. Thompson & Co.,
135 Federal St., 135 State St.,
Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.

D. R. WHITTIER, 9 Wylie St., Pittsburgh, Pa., of Union-wide reputation, treats all vermin diseases; also, seminal weakness, impotency, &c., the result of self-abuse. Send 2 stamps for sealed pamphlet, 50 pages. No matter how failed, this cures. Consult free.

Psychomancy, Fascination OR SOUL-CHARMING.

A Gambling Defaulter in Boston—His A rest, &c.

The Boston Traveller of Saturday evening has the following particulars of the defalcation in the office of the city treasurer in Boston:

"Last year a young man who had but recently returned from California was employed in the City Treasurer's office as temporary clerk. He did his work so well that he was again employed this season, and placed in a most responsible position, the duty of paying interest on the city debt being entrusted to his charge. A large amount in government coupons was placed in his charge, on which he was in the habit of obtaining gold.

"A few days ago he suddenly disappeared from his desk, and it is now ascertained that he has been in the hands of the police. The circumstances of his arrest, as reported, are somewhat peculiar.

"Officer Woods, of the First Police Station, was in Court street, not in uniform, on the lookout for two rogues, and overheard two gamblers talk about losses of money by a 'returned Californian,' for whom they appeared to be waiting. Pretty soon one of them said: 'Here he comes.' The officer in the 'returned Californian' recognized the clerk in the Treasurer's office, and as he and the gamblers went into a noted gambling saloon together, the officer followed them, with his coat collar up around his face, that he might not be known. A front place at the gaming table was given to the treasurer clerk, who exchanged \$400 in gold for gaming chips at the current rate for specie. The officer watched him until he had lost all his money. As he got up to leave, the officer heard him say he must get more coupons, which gave him a clew to the fellow's operations.

"The next day the officers saw the clerk at the Sub-Treasurer's office, exchanging coupons for gold, obtaining some \$600 or \$700. The officer informed his superior at the station-house, and that night was again at the Court street gambling saloon, where the clerk lost all the money he had that day drawn. Among the spectators, while he was losing his money, was a City Hall detective.

"The next day, which was Tuesday, the officer saw the clerk exchange \$2,400 in coupons for gold, and acting by the advice of his superior officer, took him to the station-house. Here the clerk admitted that he was about to go Europe by the next day's steamer, and that he had \$5,000 in gold in his desk at the City Hall. The statement has since, we are told, been found to be correct.

"He further confessed that he had lost over \$6,000 in four well-known gambling saloons, of the location of which we have been informed.

"The Mayor was now informed of the matter, and the officer expressed a desire that he might be employed to get the money from the gamblers, who are represented to be responsible. But the Mayor called in the Chief of Police, who since Tuesday has had charge of the operations for obtaining the money. How much he has obtained has not been made public, though we are told on good authority, at the office of the City Treasurer, that the city will not lose a dollar by the defalcation. As the City Treasurer is responsible for the funds in the City Treasury, this is doubtless true, but it does not follow that the gamblers have been made to disgorge."

The following letter comes to the surface in a Texas paper:

"Galveston, January the 7th 1870.—Mi Lovin' Wife,—I me comin ome nex weke an hav forgiv yu for jawnin me i'll com on the 7 o'clock trane, and shal sta ome hereafter & tri to b a altered man. I want pece & so do yew, whi shoold't we love each other as we used ter when we wer l'stined together in the whol'y bands of madlock, i've jined a temp'rance sersieti but ef yew ever Jaw meagin for comin ome i'll wollup yu like 6ty for yu must heve Peese as grant says.

The Magistrate's Stay-Law Unconstitutional—Opinion of Reade, J., in Johnson vs. Winslow.

Reade, J. A contract without a remedy in the Courts to enforce it, amounts to nothing. Therefore the law must furnish a remedy. But it need not furnish any particular remedy. The remedy may be changed from time to time for the convenience of the Courts, and for the purposes of justice; and such change does not impair the obligation of contracts.

A change of remedy, not for those purposes, but for the favor of one party at the expense of the other, and which does in fact materially and injuriously effect the rights of a party, impair the obligation of the contract and is void. From the absence of all reason for the change in time of the return of the summons, from the unusually long time allowed for the return, and from the discrimination in the class of debts to which the change is allowed, it is apparent that the purpose was unnecessary to delay the plaintiff in the prosecution of his right, and the effect is to impair the obligation of the contract: and therefore the first section of the eighty-sixth chapter of the Acts of 22nd March, 1869, is void. See Jacobs vs. Smallwood, 53 N. C. R.

No error. Judgment affirmed.

Rodman, J. I should dissent from the Court in this case upon the reasoning which I endeavored to maintain in Jacobs vs. Smallwood. I think the control over the remedy belongs exclusively to the State. But I yield to the authority of the decision in that case.

Death of George D. Prentice.

George Denison Prentice, the famous Kentucky journalist, for many years the editor of the Louisville Journal, died at the residence of his son, near Louisville, at an early hour this morning. His health had been poor for several years—latterly very poor—and his death was not unexpected. He was born in Preston, Conn., December 18, 1802. He was educated at, and graduated from, Brown University, in Providence, R. I., forty seven years ago.—He studied law but did not practice. In 1828, he became the editor of "The New England Weekly Review," a literary journal published at Hartford. This Publication he continued for two years, and then removed to Louisville, where (in 1831) he became the editor of the paper with which his name and fame have ever since been most intimately connected. Mr. Prentice has always maintained a high reputation for political ability and for trenchant wit. As a writer of sharp satirical paragraph, cutting and polished like a Damascus blade, he has never had his superior in the American press. He has achieved considerable credit as a poet, many fugitive poems and verses having dropped from his pen, in the course of his long career as an editor. For a while Mr. Prentice contributed a department to the New York Ledger, called "Wit and Humor," which won for that paper much patronage. During the existence of the Whig party the Louisville Journal was the most able advocate of its policy in the West. Mr. Prentice died "in harness," as the saying is, retaining an editorial position in the paper he made, and which is now known as the Courier Journal.

One thing at a Time.

Step among your neighbors, reader, and see whether those among them who have got along smoothly, and accumulated property, and gained a good name have not been men who bent themselves to one single branch of business—who brought all their powers to bear upon one point, and built on one foundation. It must be so. Go out in the spring when the sun is yet far distant, and you can scarcely feel the influence of its beams, scattered as they are over the wide face of creation, but collect those beams to a focus, and they kindle up a flame in an instant. So the man that squanders his talents and his strength in many things, will fail to make an impression with either; but let him draw them to a point, let him strike at a single object, and it will yield before him.

Horrible Murder in Brunswick County Va.—A Wife Killed While Sitting in her Own Room.

We learned yesterday evening of a most terrible and diabolical murder, which occurred on Thursday night in Brunswick county, Va., about seven miles above North Gaston, the unfortunate victim being Mrs. Rawlings, wife of Basset Rawlings, Esq., and sister of Mr. W. P. Taylor, the latter well known in this community and now connected with the Petersburg road. The circumstances of the murder are as follows:

About 7 o'clock on Thursday night, while Mrs. Rawlings was sitting in front of the fire in her room, with some of her children sitting near her, a shot was fired from an unseen hand through a window in the rear of Mrs. Rawlings, the whole load, slugs, taken effect just below the shoulder of the unfortunate victim, killing her almost instantly. The murderer made his escape without being seen.

Mr. Rawlings arrived at home—from court where he had been attending through the day—a little while after the occurrence, to find his wife a corpse, and his motherless children weeping over the dead. Yesterday morning strenuous exertions were made to discover and capture the human fiend suspicion resting on one Harrison Hammock, negro, who had made certain threats because his wife had recently been discharged from service of the family.

Mrs. Rawlings was about 35 years of age, was a native of Brunswick county, has always been considered an estimable lady, and leaves four children, a husband and host of friends to mourn her sad death.—Roanoke News.

Interesting to Pensioners.

On December 27th, the United States House of Representatives passed a resolution directing the Postmaster General to inquire whether the money order system could not be made available for the payment of army pensions. No report has yet been made, but the necessity of some change in the present expensive mode of paying pensions is rendered apparent, by the pressing wants of the pensioners, who frequently, during the winter months have no other resources than the pittance paid them by the government. By this time, it is asserted, sufficient evidence has been obtained of the validity of the claims, and there is no necessity of retaining pension agents who charge a heavy commission for their services.

Another reform that can be introduced, is the payment of pensions: lesser intervals than six months. Very poor persons, in many cases, are obliged to raise money on their papers, at extravagant rates of interest and run the risk of losing their pension altogether. The money order system, it is believed, would permit monthly payments, so that the wants of the suffering widow and orphan could at once be relieved.—East Tennesseean.

A Warning to Boys.

The Calesburg (Ill.) Free Press, of December 30th, says: "A case of sudden or violent fright occurred in our neighboring town of Abingdon, on Monday last which should prove a sad and impressive warning to all who are partial in indulging in practical jokes. It seems, from what we can learn, that on that day a party of boys, disguised by hideous masks and grotesque garments, called at the residence of an esteemed lady, Mrs. George H. Marshall, in that place. They entered noiselessly at the back door, and succeeded in frightening an infant almost into convulsions. Mrs. M. hearing the horrified screams of her child, immediately hastened to its assistance, to shield and protect it from harm. In hurrying to her child she suddenly encountered the masked figures, and fell fainting to the floor. She was shortly afterward found by her friends, and proper remedies were administered, but her revival only witnessed the horrifying fact that she was hopelessly insane. Up to this writing, we regret to say, no lucid

intervals have been developed, and the woman once a happy wife and proud mother, is now a raving maniac, bereft of reason and cowering in fright."

A Hog Catcher in Trouble.

The hog catchers were out a few days since picking up stray swine to the city pound. They were more than usually successful on the day in question and were in high spirits in consequence. Finally one of them concluded to take a peep through the crack of the prison in which the "porkers" were confined when he was observed to suddenly assume a startled expression and step back a few paces, his dusky visage actually becoming pale from the effect of what he had seen. Stepping up to the cart again in a few moments he took another peep when he drew back again, his face assuming a ghastly pallor, with the exclamation, "I'll be d—d if that aint my hog."

It seems that the energetic servant of the city had actually seized his own hog and impounded him, being so intent in his efforts to make a big haul that he failed to discover at the time that it was his own property. The expressions of astonishment and disgust which were pictured on the countenance of the valiant "hog catcher" when he discovered his mistake are said to have been amusing in the extreme *W. Post*.

A story is told of a dog which was greatly interested in music. He attended a singing school: and was subsequently found in the back-yard, with music-book in front of him, beating time with his tail on a tin pan howling "Old Hundred." There is some doubt whether he quite sang "Old Hundred;" but he might have howled "like Sixty."

Counterfeit Currency.

A dispatch from New York says dangerous counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency notes of the new Lincoln vignette issue have just been put in circulation. The backs are very good, but the faces of the notes look rather dark and bluish. People had better be well on their guard.

A man was married at Terre Haute, Ind., not long since, on a license which he procured four years ago. The first time, the girl backed out when it came to the point but this time he fetched her.

An Irishman gave birth to the following bull:—"Jabers, Tommy, if I live till I die, and I dunno if I will or no, I want to see old Ireland again before I leave America."

Billings says: "About the hardest work a phelaw kan do iz tew spark two galls at once, and preserve a good average."

When Patrick first tried peaches he said he liked the flavor, but the seeds lay hard on his stomach.

Kitchen girls now call themselves "ladies of the lower parlor."

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.

The Grafton Mineral Paint Co., are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats will put on, mixed with pure Lined Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or buff color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Wooden Ware, and is used by Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof). Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 5,000 bbls. the past year), and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity and adhesiveness. Price \$6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Wanted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark, Grafton Mineral Paint. Persons can order the Paint and remit the money on receipt of goods. Address, BIDEWELL & CO., 254 Pearl st., N. Y. 45-6m

WANTED, AGENTS MALE AND FEMALE.

To introduce the celebrated "Common Sense Household Sewing Machines"—Price only \$15.—Also, the "Buckeye Shuttle"—Price \$20.—and the "Home Sewing Machine"—Price \$25. Tables and Treadles—Wanted Top and Cast Iron Frame, bronzed—Price \$10 each. For Circulars to Agents, address MAXWELL & BRADSHAW, Charlotte, N. C. 45-3m.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern, That there will be Special Term of the Superior Court held in the Town of Rutherford, for Rutherford county, on the 1st Monday, it being the 7th day of January 1870. To continue from day to day until all the business is transacted in regard to civil suits. By special approval of the Governor and order of Judge Henry. Given under my hand this 23rd day of Dec. 1869. B. W. ANDREWS, Clm'n. R. J. WILLIAMS, Clk. ex-officio. 4-3t

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This new Map will be about five feet by four.

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ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 614 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa. 130 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, 69 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., 507 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo., 1-4t 102 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

SPECIAL COURTS.

Civil business only. There will be a special Superior Court held in the County of Polk on the Last Monday in January next. In the County of Rutherford, on the First Monday in February next, and in the County of Cleveland on the Third Monday in February next.

These Courts have been ordered to try Civil business only, therefore I notify all persons to be ready for trial in those cases in which I have heretofore appeared as Counsel, such cases will be prepared for trial.

G. W. LOGAN, S. C. C. Nov. 8, 1869. 9th Jud. Dist. Vincindator copy.

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Save our inducements we could not give.—(Home Journal. 1-ly

Sept. '69.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY,

SUPERIOR COURT,

JAMES W. JOHNSON,

MARGARET E. JOHNSON,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Margaret E. Johnson, the Defendant above named is not a resident of this State or cannot after due diligence be found therein it is ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford Star, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Rutherfordton, for six weeks notifying the Defendant to come in and defend the said action, or the Plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. C. Nov. 21st 1869. 41-6w.

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G. J. ANTHONY, Greensboro, N. C. P. O. Box 77. 45-2m.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Whereas, many judgments have been taken in my office, and as the Code of Civil Procedure provides that the Clerk shall not be required to do any service until the fees are paid. This is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that by coming forward and paying costs the papers will be issued to the Sheriff for collection. This 6th October, 1869.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. CLERK. 35-6t. For Rutherford County

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